Rare Book
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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

BY

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. IX.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

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1824.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Bromelia exudans.

No. 801.

BROMELIA EXUDANS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the West Indies, growing upon trees, and has been introduced a few years since. It has some relation to Bromelia bracteata, but is evidently different from the figure to which that species is referred in Houstoun's reliquiæ.

The leaves are two feet long, and four inches broad at the base, lessening to two, and ending in a soft spinous point: the edges are beset with spines. The scape is not longer than the leaves, naked about two-thirds of its length, where the flowers begin; they form a branching raceme; under each fascicle is a large red bracte. The flowers are sessile, and emit from their calyces a sort of secretion, which looks like soft wax, but if touched, instantly melts into water of a bitterish unpleasant taste.

It requires the stove, and increases very sparingly by suckers after flowering: it should be potted in vegetable earth.

The bases of the leaves in this and other species are large and cupped: the concave part contains water, which serves to support the plant, and sometimes affords a relief to travellers, who have only to cut through the leaves, and it is instantly discharged to the quantity of one or two pints from a single plant.

N.° 802.

Hypoxis stellata.

No. 802.

HYPOXIS STELLATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced some years since: we have lately imported it again, and from the circumstance of our bulbs not arriving till June, they did not flower till September: the most usual season for them is the spring. The centre of the flower is of very rich colours, beautifully blended: it opens when the sun shines, but closes towards evening, each flower continuing to do thus for several days.

It must be kept in the greenhouse, potted in small pots of sandy peat earth, and will increase by offsets: after flowering, the leaves decay, the root remaining for a time dormant, at which season it should be kept dry, but while growing requires a good supply of water.

Sarracenia variolaris

G Loddiges del.ᵗ

G. L. sc.

No. 803.

SARRACENIA VARIOLARIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Carolina, and was introduced in 1803. The leaves are nearly a foot in length, the greater part of which forms a tube, which at the mouth is half covered by a kind of hood: the tube tapers to the bottom of the leaf, and contains more or less water: the larger part of it is very prettily spotted. The flower is as curious as the leaf; it comes out in the beginning of the summer.

The plant must be potted in sandy peat, and preserved in the stove: it requires much moisture, growing naturally in swamps.

N.° 804.

Erica retorta.

C. Ledbiges del.t

G.C. sc.

No. 804.

ERICA RETORTA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This beautiful kind has long been known, but from a difficulty in propagating it, has never been very plentiful in this country. Its foliage is singularly elegant, nor are the flowers less pleasing: they appear in August and September, lasting a very long while. Being coated with a sort of gluten, they are sure to entangle and destroy whatever insect alights upon them. It may be increased by cuttings sparingly. In size, it is dwarf; it must be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

Stenoclinium maculatus.

Gleasons del.

No. 805.

STENOCHILUS MACULATUS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A beautiful little plant, a native of New Holland: the branches are few, erect, and rigid. The flowers were produced in August and September. It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat soil. It may be increased by cuttings, which however root with considerable difficulty, and it is therefore at present scarce.

In viewing such a charming flower, should we not think of its Creator? "Is it not pleasant, even to name the Lord? to mention His attributes? to remember His great and wondrous works? to magnify Him who rideth on the heavens, who dwelleth in the light that cannot be approached, who is clothed with majesty and glory, and infinitely surpasseth the sun in its brightness? He hath his throne in the heavens, and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him; and yet He delighteth in the humble soul, and hath respect unto the contrite, yea, dwells with those who tremble at His word!"

Lodd.ges del.

Gomeza tenuiflora

No. 806.

GOMEZA TENUIFLORA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

We received this curious plant in July last, from His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford at Trinidad. It has a small bulb, with one or two leaves, from the axils of which the flower-stems are produced: they are dependent, and bear numerous flowers, of a most delicate form. After the blossoms have faded, the stalk will put forth a fresh bud, two or three inches from its base, whence proceeds another bunch of flowers: from such an one our figure was taken. This plant is not singular in this property, as several others of the same class do the same.

We have considered it as coming nearer to this genus than any other: it has however, a relation to Cranichis of Swartz. It is a parasitical plant growing on trees, and may be cultivated in this country in the way recommended for Epidendrums &c.; by keeping it in the stove, planted in a pot with some pieces of wood and vegetable earth: it may now and then, also, be increased by dividing the roots.

Lilium catesbœi.

G.Loddiges del.

No. 807.

LILIUM CATESBÆI.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of North America; according to Michaux, from Pennsylvania to Carolina, growing in moist grounds. It is rare in this country, and it would appear to be not very plentiful in its native abode, being seldom sent over.

It flowered with us in August: the stem was little more than a foot high; the leaves are scarcely an inch long, broad at their insertion, where they more than half embrace the slender stem, tapering to a point, and usually in an erect posture.

It is increased with difficulty: the root being small and not safely admitting of division, the soil should be sandy peat; and as it is not hardy, it should be kept in a frame in winter.

Cuphea multiflora.

No. 808.

CUPHEA MULTIFLORA.

Class. Order.

DODECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Trinidad: we were favoured with a plant of it last summer by His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford. It is a small shrub, with many slender twigs, from the upper parts of which the flowers come out in great abundance in the months of August and September.

It requires the warmth of the stove, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

G Loddiges del.

Pancratium pediale

Reduced to ½ of the natural size

No. 809.

PANCRATIUM PEDIALE.*

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This elegant plant, we believe, is a native of Brazil. We received it some time since from our friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool, who introduced it and flowered it first. It has received its name from the circumstance of each flower being full a foot in length. The leaves of our plant were about two feet and a half long, and the flower stem nearly the same height. It was in bloom in the month of August. Like most of the genus it is very fragrant. It requires the stove, and increases itself sometimes by offsets, as also by seeds, which will perfect themselves here. The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

* Our figure is reduced to one-fourth the size of nature.

Aconitum paniculatum.

No. 810.

ACONITUM PANICULATUM.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

Native of Switzerland: we received it two or three years since, from our friend Mr. Schleicher, of Bex. It grows about two feet high, and flowers in August. Like the rest of this numerous genus, it is perennial, hardy, and very shewy. It may be increased by separating the tubers of the root, and will flourish in any good loam or garden mould, either in a pot or in the full ground.

Stapelia orbicularis.

T. Boys del.

No. 811.

STAPELIA ORBICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

We received this curious vegetable in the year 1799, from the Cape of Good Hope: it is found in a wild state, growing in the arid deserts to the north of that colony. With us it is of dwarfish size, with numerous branches, flowering in the autumnal months: the blossoms are beautifully marked, but very fœtid.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be sandy loam, with a little old morter. Like the other species, it should be kept in a warm greenhouse, and receive but little water during the winter season.

Leucojum autumnale.

No. 812.

LEUCOJUM AUTUMNALE.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of Portugal, Spain, and the Barbary shores: we received a parcel of them some years since from our excellent friend Dr. Thompson, at Gibraltar, and they have continued to flower more or less every season since. They increase sometimes by offsets, and should be kept in a frame in winter, being rather too tender for this climate without some protection: the soil ought to be sandy peat.

This is a simple and beautiful production, blooming in September and October; thus admonishing us from year to year, that "the harvest is past, the summer is ended." Oh may no voice ever have to apply to us the remaining part of the verse, "and we are not saved:" rather may each revolving season bring clearer and brighter evidences of an interest in that "inheritance which is incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Chelone obliqua

No. 813.

CHELONE OBLIQUA.

Class. Order.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of North America: it was introduced in 1752, and flowers freely in the latter part of the summer, growing from one to two feet high. It loves moisture, being found, by Pursh's account, in rivulets on the high mountains of Virginia and Carolina.

It is easily increased by separating the roots in the spring, and should be planted in rich loam, thriving better in the full ground than in a pot.

Magnolia grandiflora

Reduced to ¼ the size

No. 814.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA*.

Class. POLYANDRIA — Order. POLYGYNIA.

.....

This magnificent plant grows extensively in the warmer parts of North America. The variety here given is what is usually called the Exmouth, which blossoms at a much earlier period of growth than the common sort: the latter has a larger flower.

In this country it has been long cultivated. It is not sufficiently hardy to bear our colder winters without some protection, and therefore should be planted against a wall in a southern aspect, and occasionally covered with mats. It may be increased by layers, which require two years to become well rooted: the soil should be good fresh loam, or loam and peat. The season for flowering is the latter part of summer and autumn, and the blossoms are very fragrant.

Our venerable friend William Bartram (who is still living near Philadelphia, at a very great age) in his travels in Carolina and

* Our figure is reduced to one-half the size of nature.

Georgia in 1773, was delighted with the beauty of these trees, which he met with in immense numbers, and which he calls the glorious Magnolias. Their usual height, he informs us, is one hundred feet, and some greatly exceed that; the trunk perfectly erect, rising like a column, and supporting a head like an obtuse cone, the dark green foliage silvered over with milk white flowers, which perfume the whole atmosphere, and are so large as to be distinctly visible at the distance of a mile or more.

.T 815

Gentiana saponaria

No. 815.

GENTIANA SAPONARIA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America, growing in low meadows and woods from Canada to Carolina. With us it is quite hardy, herbaceous, and very ornamental during the months of September and October, the season of its flowering It should be planted in light loam with a little peat, and may be increased by seeds, which in favourable years ripen in this country. It grows very well in pots, but larger and stronger if planted in the full ground.

Erica irbyana.

Liddiges del.t

C C sc.

No. 816.

ERICA IRBYANA.

Class. OCTANDRIA Order. MONOGYNIA.

This is from the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1810. In growth it is a moderate-sized shrub, with many slender branches, at the ends of which the flowers are produced, two or three together: they are long and delicate in their form, and like many other kinds of heaths, are covered with a sort of varnish, which detains such small insects as alight upon it, not suffering them to escape.

In cultivation it needs the same precautions as the other kinds, potting it in sandy peat, and keeping it in an airy greenhouse. It should at no time have too great a supply of water, and especial care should be taken to drain the roots well, by a quantity of broken pot. It may be increased by cuttings, but with difficulty.

Rudbeckia triloba

No. 817.

RUDBECKIA TRILOBA.

Class. SYNGENESIA

Order. FRUSTRANEA.

.....

Native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina: it has been lately introduced into this country, and is herbaceous and quite hardy, producing its brilliant coloured flowers in the months of September and October.

The root will occasionally admit of being divided, it will also sometimes bring its seeds to maturity in England, by which it is readily multiplied.

The soil should be light loam, and it may be kept either in a pot or in the full ground.

This genus was dedicated by Linnæus to the memory of his celebrated countryman Olof Rudbeck, who died in 1702, aged 72, not long surviving a dreadful fire which consumed almost the whole town of Upsal, and destroyed his materials for a vast work, in which all the known plants were to be represented by wood cuts: two volumes only had been completed, and almost the whole of these were lost.

Eulophia guineensis.

No. 818.

EULOPHIA GUINEENSIS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of West Africa: we received a parcel of them in the autumn of 1822, which were procured by our kind friend Mr. Walter Hawkins, from the Islands of Loss, near Sierra Leone. After remaining dormant through the winter, they shot up in the spring, and several flowered in the months of September and October 1823, continuing for a long time in great beauty.

It requires to be kept constantly in the stove, and should be potted in vegetable earth with a mixture of sand, in slight proportion. It will occasionally increase by offsets from the bulb.

No. 819.

Talinum teretifolium.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc.

No. 819.

TALINUM TERETIFOLIUM.

Class. POLYANDRIA Order. MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of the warmer parts of North America. Elliott, in his excellent botany of S. Carolina and Georgia, mentions its growing on rocks at Athens, in the latter state, also in Virginia, Delaware, and Louisiana.

We received our plants from Dr. Wray in 1823: then quite new to us, although the plant has been long known to exist, from a faithful representation of it in Plukenet, Tab. 223.

It grows about six inches high, and its flower stalks are nearly as long: with us it flowered in September: it seems likely to be a lasting plant, and will probably succeed in the greenhouse, and easily increase by cuttings, which should be planted in light loam.

Stachytarpheta jamaicensis.

No. 820.

STACHYTARPHETA JAMAICENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the West Indies: it flowers in the latter part of summer, and requires the stove. It is partly shrubby, but not very long lived, on which account it should be often renewed by cuttings, which readily take root: the soil should be light loam.

N° 821

Coreopsis lanceolata

No. 821.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *FRUSTRANEA.*

.....

This is a native of Virginia and Carolina, growing in mountainous situations. It is at present a rare plant in this country, although it was known to Dillenius, who has figured it with his usual excellence in Hortus Elthamensis, tab. 48, f. 56.

It is herbaceous, hardy, and very ornamental, flowering in succession from June till frosts begin, generally attaining the height of three or four feet, and spreading widely with its numerous branches.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, and may be increased by separating the roots in the spring.

Erica cerinia.

No. 822.

ERICA CERNUA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced in 1795 by Mr. Richard Williams, of Turnham Green, who at that period possessed a numerous and splendid collection of heaths, which he cultivated most successfully.

Its season for flowering varies, but is most commonly in the autumnal months: the blossoms are delicate, and the plant is of humble growth, having few branches. It requires treatment similar to the other kinds of Erica, namely, protection from frost in a greenhouse to which a large portion of fresh air can be admitted.

The soil must be sandy peat: it may be multiplied with facility by cuttings.

Acacia hispidula

No. 823.

ACACIA HISPIDULA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA* Order. *MONOECIA.*

.....

This is a native of New South Wales; it was introduced in 1794. It is a low bushy shrub, with rough stiff leaves, and flowers in the autumn, being one of the least showy of this extensive family. It is not quite so hardy as are most of the New Holland species, and should therefore be kept in a warm part of the greenhouse.

It should be potted in sandy peat earth, and can only be increased, as far as we know, by seeds, which are not often sent over, on which account it is likely to remain a scarce plant.

Oxalis cuprea.

G.Loddiges del

No. 824.

OXALIS CUPRÆA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

We received this, in the summer of 1823, from the Cape of Good Hope, and, in consequence of its late arrival, it did not flower till October and November. It belongs to Willdenow's fifth section of this extensive genus, the leaves being in threes, and the peduncle one-flowered: it has a stalk, the lower part of which is naked, but it agrees not with any of his species. The leaves are cordate, shorter than the peduncle, which has two small linear bractes, about an inch below the flower. The outer edges of the segments are of a deeper colour, which gives the bud a very pleasing appearance. Several flowers are produced in succession from a single bulb, lasting a good while, but requiring sunshine and warmth to open them.

It may be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat and loam: it increases itself by offsets from the root.

Calotis cuneifolia

No. 825.

CALOTIS CUNEIFOLIA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *NECESSARIA.*

.....

This is a native of the interior of New Holland, and was introduced in 1819. It is a neat little plant, flowering in the latter part of the summer and autumn, and continuing long in beauty. It requires the greenhouse protection, and may be propagated without much difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

N° 826

Cunonia capensis.

No. 826.

CUNONIA CAPENSIS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced. It was named after J. C. Cuno, of Amsterdam, who published a description of his own garden in 1750, in Dutch verse.

The plant, which flowered with us in the autumn of 1823, was about two feet in height; it is shrubby, and the blossoms are fragrant. Burmann's Afric. fig. 96, is usually referred to for this plant; his f. 95 must be it also, but in a different state of growth. The simple oblong pointed leaflet on the summit of the branch, which is called by Linnæus a gland, is a pair of large stipules, closely pressed together, and glued to each other by a kind of white cement. These inclose the young leaves, and fall off when they are developed, leaving a permanent scar. The spikes may be called axillary rather than terminal, as the branch keeps on its growth, and by the time the seeds are ripened there are perhaps one or two more pairs of leaves above them.

Being difficult to increase, and the seeds seldom vegetating, it is consequently scarce. It requires the greenhouse, and should be potted in loam and peat.

No 827

Justicia orchioides

G. Loddiges del.   G. C. sc.

No. 827.

JUSTICIA ORCHIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a low growing shrubby plant, a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be light loam. It flowered with us in October and November. The blossoms are curious, formed, it should seem, to excite admiration and praise of their Almighty Maker. "Is any thing so pleasant as the praises of the Lord? How sweet is it to see and praise Him as the Creator in the various wonderful creatures which He hath made! how pleasant to observe His works of providence, to them that read them by the light of the sanctuary, and in faith and patience learn the interpretation from Him who only can interpret them."

Stapelia anguinea

T.E. sc. del.

6 C. fe

No. 828.

STAPELIA ANGUINEA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the arid country to the North of the Cape of Good Hope: we received it in 1799 from Mr. Scholl, by whom it was discovered. It received the above name from our worthy friend the Rev. Sackville Bale, of Withyham, Sussex, who some years ago possessed the finest collection perhaps that has yet been seen in the country, of this very curious genus, which he cultivated in the most magnificent style.

This species flowers regularly in autumn; it grows freely, and is readily increased by cuttings; they should be planted in light loam, with a portion of old morter, and in winter ought to be kept in a warm greenhouse, and moderately dry.

G. Loddiges del.

Achania pilosa

No. 829.

ACHANIA PILOSA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

.....

Native of the West Indies: we raised it a few years since from seeds: it flowered in the month of October, and is a very pretty little plant. It must constantly be preserved in the stove, and like the other species may be propagated by cuttings, which easily strike root. It should be potted in rich loam and in a small pot, as it is of humble growth.

N° 830

Aster aculeatus

No. 830.

ASTER ACULEATUS.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*SUPERFLUA.*

.....

This is a native of Van Diemen's Island: it is a free growing plant, and under proper culture not devoid of beauty, flowering with us in the autumnal months.

Labillardiere's name of aculeatus is scarcely appropriate, the aculeæ on the surface of the leaf, whence he has derived it, being merely microscopic objects.

It must be preserved in the greenhouse during the winter season, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

Stapelia radiata

No. 831.

STAPELIA RADIATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA*

Order. *DIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1799: it is a very dwarf growing species, flowering readily, at different seasons; but more particularly in the autumn. It increases without difficulty, as the branches put forth roots in every direction. It should be kept in a warm dry greenhouse, and potted in light loam.

N.° 832.

C. Taddigus del.ª

Cotyledon coccinea

E. C. Sc.

No. 832.

COTYLEDON COCCINEUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

The native place of this elegant species, seems not to be accurately known; it is probably the Cape. By the account of it in Mr. Haworth's supplement, it was received at the Chelsea garden in 1816, from Mr. Otto, of Berlin. It requires the greenhouse, with the usual treatment given to the hardier kinds of succulent plants, and a very small allowance of water during the winter season. It flowered with us in October.

By cuttings it readily increases, and should be potted in light sandy loam.

Chrysocoma comaurea

C. Loddiges del.t

No. 833.

CHRYSOCOMA COMAUREA.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *ÆQUALIS.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It has been long introduced, but has never been much cultivated, and is therefore not often seen. There is a figure of it in Plukenet, t. 327.

It flowers in the autumn and winter, and looks cheerful in the greenhouse, which is needed for its protection. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy soil.

N° 837.

Liddiges del.

Pancratium fragrans.

(reduced to ¼ the size of nature)

A.E. 36

No. 834.

PANCRATIUM FRAGRANS*.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This elegant species is a native of the West Indies. It flowered with us in the month of November: the blossoms have a most delicious odour. It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and being a large bulb, which has a quantity of permanent fibres, it requires a good sized pot. The soil should be sandy peat and loam. The bulbs rarely produce offsets, on which account they are likely to continue scarce.

* Reduced to one-fourth of the natural size.

Erica exsurgens.

C. Loddiges del.t

No. 835.

ERICA EXSURGENS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This fine species flowers from the latter part of the summer through the autumn, till the middle, and sometimes almost the end of winter. It requires the airy greenhouse, as recommended for the other kinds, and may be increased by cuttings. It must be potted in sandy peat earth. We received seeds of it, together with many other choice kinds, in the year 1792: they were collected by the late worthy George Scholl, in South Africa. At that period, the number of respectable private collections in this country was considerable, and upon the increase, but later years have seen the decline of some of them, and the total extinction of the greater part. We still cherish the hope, however, that a taste for this family, which on many accounts we consider the most beautiful among all plants, will be revived, and we learn, with the greatest pleasure, that His Grace the Duke of Bedford has

been forming a truly magnificent collection of Heaths at Woburn Abbey, where they flourish in the highest luxuriance, under the judicious management of Mr. Sinclair. We hope that such a noble example will at once explode the vulgar error, that nobody can keep a Heath, which has been circulated with much industry by many who never had any to keep, as well as by ignorant gardeners, who use it as a cloak for their own incapacity and negligence.

N° 836

Hibiscus pedunculatus

No. 836.

HIBISCUS PEDUNCULATUS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

.....

This is said to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced a few years since. It is an ornamental plant, flowering in the latter part of the summer, and thriving in a warm greenhouse, or a cooler part of the stove, in which we have preserved it very well.

It may be increased by cuttings or seeds, which sometimes ripen in this country. The soil should be loam and peat, and the pots need not be large, as it is of lowish growth.

L. Laddiges del.

Myoporum parviflorum.

No. 837.

MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA*. Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA*.

.....

A native of New Holland: it was introduced about the year 1803, and flowers very freely during the autumnal months: the blossoms are lively and scented.

It requires the greenhouse, and is easily increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

838

G. Loddiges del.

Neottia speciosa

No. 838.

NEOTTIA SPECIOSA.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is from the West Indies; it consequently requires to be kept at all times in the stove. It produces its flowers with us during the winter season: they are of a fine rich colour, and very durable. It may be increased, though slowly, by offsets from the root, and should be potted in vegetable earth, with a mixture of sand.

To view such an object, as well indeed as every thing around us, always with a reference to the great and glorious Creator, is a happiness indeed; nor shall we at the close of life have ever reason to say, "The Author of our being did not deserve all this from us. Less diligence, less fidelity, less zeal than this, might have been an equivalent for the blood which was shed for our redemption. A part of our hearts, a part of our time, a part of our labours, might have sufficed for Him, who hath given us all our powers, for Him who hath delivered us from that destruction, which would have made them our everlasting torment, for Him who is raising us to the regions of a blissful immortality."

N.° 839

G Loddiges delt.

Phyllanthus fraxinifolius

No. 839.

PHYLLANTHUS FRAXINIFOLIUS.

Class. *MONOECIA* Order. *MONADELPHIA.*

.....

A native of India, and lately introduced into this country: it flowered with us in the months of November and December, and appears to be quite a new species. It grows three or four feet high: the flowers are produced in little bunches, from the axils of the leaves on the lower part of the branches; they are without scent.

It requires the stove, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Rhexia virginica

No. 840.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA.

Class. OCTANDRIA. Order. MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of North America, growing from New York to Carolina, generally on the edges of ponds and in wet woods and bogs.

It is a beautiful herbaceous plant, having a tuberous root, from whence rises a quadrangular winged stem, which is usually under a foot in height, producing several flowers: they are in season here in August and September. It is hardy, and should be planted in sandy peat earth, either in pots or out. It may be increased by separating the tubers in the spring.

Adiantum reniforme

G. Loddiges del.

No. 841.

ADIANTUM RENIFORME.

Class. Order.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

.....

This elegant little Fern is a native of Madeira and Teneriffe, also of the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius. It is said to have been cultivated in this country in 1699. There is a neat figure of it by Plukenet, tab. 287.

It flourishes best with us in the stove, and may be increased, although sparingly, by separating the roots. The soil should be sandy peat, with a little calcareous mixture, as the plant is found growing on rocks.

Erica Bowieana

No. 842.

ERICA BOWIEANA.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This delicate and beautiful species, has been lately sent to this country, and we understand has been named after a Mr. Bowie, who returned not long since from the Cape, where he had been several years, making collections for the Kew garden. In its flowers it bears much resemblance to the mammosa, but the leaves are altogether different: its season of blooming is during the autumnal months. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat, and preserved in an airy part of the greenhouse.

No. 843.

Erica arbuscula.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 843.

ERICA ARBUSCULA.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced about the year 1810, and flowers through the greater part of the year, particularly autumn and winter, in which dreary season it adorns the greenhouse with its pleasing blossoms. It requires a good share of air, and should be potted in sandy peat earth: it may be propagated moderately well by cuttings.

T° 847

Thuja articulata.

C. Loddiges del.

G.E. sc

No. 844.

THUJA ARTICULATA.

Class. *MONOECIA* Order. *MONADELPHIA.*

.....

A native of the mountains of Barbary, where, according to Desfontaine's Fl. Atlantica, it grows to a small tree in rich soil, but in arid land is merely a dwarf shrub. It produces the Gum Sandarack.

With us it is elegant in growth and appearance, and requires the greenhouse protection.

It may be increased by seeds, or by inarching upon any of the other species of Thuja. The season of its flowering is January and February, at which time the seeds of the preceding year are about coming to maturity.

Garcinia mangostana

No. 845.

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

The Mangostan is celebrated for being one of the most delicious and salubrious fruits yet known. It is of the form of the orange, being inclosed in a rind, and dividing into segments filled with exquisitely flavoured juice. The rind is astringent and useful in dysenteries, and the pulp may be eaten with safety either in health or sickness. It is a native of the Molucca islands, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, &c. but will not succeed in the cooler parts of India.

In giving the representation of this most interesting subject we have deviated from our rule of drawing from the living plant alone. This figure is taken from a Malay drawing of undoubted accuracy, in our possession. The plant itself is not at present in a living state in Europe. It has been brought several times, but never survived the effects of the voyage except once, many years ago, when a fine plant of it was in the

garden of Sir Charles Raymond, at Valentine house, Ilford: it flourished there for a time, but was afterwards lost.

We have been for a long time endeavouring to obtain this desirable plant from its native country: the difficulty of bringing it alive from such a distance, is surely great, yet much might be done if those who have the opportunity would take a little trouble: the pleasure and honour they would derive from introducing such a valuable object would be an ample reward. To have a chance of success it would be necessary to procure plants of two or three feet high, which have grown in pots or boxes at least six months before shipping. They must be kept in an airy place in the vessel, and sprinkled occasionally with fresh water: they ought also to arrive here in the summer, or the cold will kill them.

N.° 896

G. Loddiges del.ᵗ

Epidendrum diffusum.

No. 846.

EPIDENDRUM DIFFUSUM.

Class. *Order.*

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

.....

A native of Jamaica, growing on the trunks and branches of trees in the woods: we received it about two years since: it produced its flowers in the months of December and January. Our specimen was but a small one, as we have had dried ones from their native places of growth, which have been upwards of a foot in height, and very much branched.

It requires the constant stove heat, and succeeds planted in a pot with moss and vegetable earth, together with some pieces of wood, to which the roots love to fasten themselves.

Amaryllis aurea.

J. Hugo del.

S. E. sc.

No. 847.

AMARYLLIS AUREA.

Class. HEXANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is from China: it was introduced by Dr. Fothergill in 1777, and flowers at various seasons, most usually toward the end of the winter. The flower stem is near two feet high, and the leaves above a foot long, narrow and somewhat glaucous. It requires the stove, and may be increased by offsets, which are produced from the bulbs: the soil should be sandy peat and loam.

This splendid family has been a good deal tortured of late; some botanists have been endeavouring to dissect it into fifteen or twenty parts, each to be called a genus. From this we are not aware that science would derive any great advantage, unless indeed the raising of "much learned dust" be deemed such, of which we cannot help entertaining doubts.

Cultivators have amused themselves in hybridizing, as they call it, or mixing the flowers of different species, which causes

their seeds to produce multiplied races of mules, so that in time the numbers of these will perhaps vie with those of a Haarlem florist's catalogue of hyacinths or tulips.

N.° 848

Phylica buxifolia

C Leddiard del.t

No. 848.

PHYLICA BUXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was cultivated in 1759, and is of low bushy growth, forming an ornamental greenhouse shrub. It usually blossoms during the winter season. The flowers are cheerful, but not shewy. It is somewhat difficult to increase except by layers, which will root in the course of two years. The soil in which it seems to thrive best is peat and loam. There is a very good representation of this plant in Burmann's *Afric.*

N° 849

Phylica rosmarinifolia.

G.Loddiges del.t

No. 849.

PHYLICA ROSMARINIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

It is probable that this plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, although according to the voluminous edition of Linnæus, by Roemer and Schultes, the place of its origin is not correctly known.

It flowers plentifully during the winter season, when it makes a pretty though not a splendid appearance. It requires the greenhouse protection, and may be increased by seeds, which are sometimes produced here, or more slowly by layers; but cuttings do not strike root: the soil should be sandy peat.

Knowltonia rigida.

G. Loddiges del.t

C C &c

No. 850.

KNOWLTONIA RIGIDA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* *Order.* *POLYGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long known in this country, but as it can rarely be propagated excepting by seeds, which do not perfect themselves here, it has generally been deemed a scarce plant. It is herbaceous, growing about a foot high, and should be potted in loam. It must be preserved in the greenhouse, of which although not a splendid, it is surely an acceptable ornament during the winter season. Every flower in those gloomy months is pleasing and delightful to the mind, more especially if it helps to arouse us to grateful thoughts towards that glorious Being

" Whose gentle smile dependant nature cheers,
Raises its hopes, and dissipates its fears.
The earth and skies through various changes run,
But He, whose wondrous Being ne'er begun,
Can ne'er through all eternity decay,
While time's swift flood bears all things else away.
By His direction, the fair orbs above
In perfect order through the ether move,
And all that's lovely, all that's pure below,
Immediately from His bright Essence flow."

Erythrina herbacea.

G Loddiges del.t

G C.sc

No. 851.

ERYTHRINA HERBACEA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of South Carolina: it was cultivated in the Eltham garden, and figured by Dillenius in 1732, from a plant which he informs us had flowered several succeeding years during the month of May, and was raised from seeds which were brought from the Missisippi.

It has a very thick fleshy root, which throws up several stems: these grow sometimes to two or three feet in height, and die off every year. The flower shoots commonly proceed immediately from the root without any leaves: they come out in the spring months, and are very splendid.

It requires the stove, and may be increased by cuttings or by seeds, which are sometimes sent to this country. The soil should be loam and peat.

N.° 852.

Staavia glutinosa.

G. Loddiges del.°

G. C. sc

No. 852.

STAAVIA GLUTINOSA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in abundance, according to Thunberg, on the Table mountain, where it attains the height of three feet. The flowers are clammy, whence its name: they come forth in winter and spring, and the plant is not inelegant. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, which must be obtained from its native country, as it does not produce them here. It must be preserved in an airy greenhouse, and care should be taken to have the pot well drained, and also to water it moderately, especially in hot weather, it being then very apt to die, if over watered.

J Loddiges delt

Melastoma villosa

No. 853.

MELASTOMA VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We believe this to be a native of South America. It is a fine species, having large handsome leaves, and flowering in the winter freely. The blossoms are usually four together, which open in succession, and terminate the branch. Every part of the plant is clothed with short soft hairs; even the edges of the petals are beset with them.

It may be increased by cuttings, which strike readily, and should be potted in loam and peat. It requires the protection of the stove.

N° 654.

G. Loddiges del.

Asplenium zamiæfolium.

No. 854.

ASPLENIUM ZAMIÆFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

This is a native of Caraccas, growing in shady woods: it is a dwarf species: the foliage is strong, and beautifully formed.

With us it requires the stove heat, and grows very well in a small pot in sandy peat earth, with potsherds round the roots, to which they fasten themselves.

It seems to be difficult to increase, as our plant has not yet afforded us any means of multiplying it.

Erica rupestris.

6 Loddiges del.t

No. 855.

ERICA RUPESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This elegant little species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found growing on rocks, and adorning them with its neat and pleasing blossoms. With us it is of very low growth, rarely exceeding three or four inches. The flowers come forth in the autumn, and are very lasting. It requires the usual protection from frost, and a plentiful supply of fresh air. It may be increased by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth.

Hedychium elatum.

No. 856.

HEDYCHIUM ELATUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Napal, and was introduced into this country about the year 1818, from the Calcutta garden. It is magnificent in its size and growth, our specimen being upwards of twelve feet in height: it flowered in the month of January.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be increased by separating the roots. The soil should be rich loam, with a plentiful supply of water.

Grevillea cinerea.

Loddiges del.

No. 857.

GREVILLEA CINEREA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a dwarf bushy shrub, and flowered with us in the month of March. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings, which should be potted in sandy peat earth.

It was discovered by Mr. Brown growing on the rocky banks of rivers, on the eastern side of New Holland: he first described it in his learned paper on the Proteaceæ, in the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, in which thirty-eight species are enumerated. Notwithstanding this paper was read so long ago as 1809, not more than six kinds have yet been brought into cultivation, an evident proof of the want of zeal, and the little pains which have been taken to introduce such interesting and beautiful objects, although no country ever possessed half the advantages that England does for this desirable purpose.

Grevillea linearis *alba*.

Loddiges del.t G C sc

No. 858.

GREVILLEA LINEARIS *alba.*

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of New South Wales: it was one of the earliest introductions from that country, and is a pleasing and ornamental plant for the greenhouse. Its flowers are produced in succession throughout the greater part of the year. It sometimes bears ripe seed with us, and may also be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Viburnum rugosum

G Loddiges del.

No. 859.

VIBURNUM RUGOSUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Canary Islands, and is said to have been introduced into the Kew garden in 1778, by Mr. Masson. From that collection it was probably given to some of the continental gardens, where having been increased, we were enabled to procure it from Paris in 1815.

It is not very tender, thriving in any common greenhouse, which it will adorn during the winter with its large bunches of white flowers. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam.

Diosma capitata.

No. 860.

DIOSMA CAPITATA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a pretty little greenhouse plant, which produces its lively flowers in the early spring: the leaves have a powerful smell, which is not unpleasant, at least to some. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in a mixture of peat and loam. It is a native of the southern parts of Africa, a country the most prolific perhaps in plants of any in the world. Though so interesting to an admirer of the works of Creation, it is but too true that this great continent throughout has till lately presented little to the Christian mind at which it could rejoice. There are indications now of the approach of better times even there, as well as throughout the rest of the world. Christian teachers are diffusing the light of the sacred scripture, which has never yet shone any where in vain; for, to use the words of an eloquent writer, "It is manifest, from the whole strain and language of

the revelation, that it is intended for our happiness. Its name is the Gospel, that is, good news. It sets forth redemption, that is, deliverance from slavery; salvation, that is, keeping from the power of evil; forgiveness, comfort, and consolation. It stimulates to glory and renown, to victory and triumph, and an immortal crown."

Piper maculosum

C Leddiges del.

No. 361.

PIPER MACULOSUM.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This, which is one of the finest species of *this numerous family,* is a native of the West *Indies.* The *leaves* are of a firm and solid texture, and *of a rich* glossy green on the surface. The *plant seldom exceeds* a foot in height. The *flowers are produced* in the spring.

It may be propagated *occasionally* by separating the roots. *It thrives very well* in soil composed of loam and peat, and it is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove.

calyculata

No. 862.

ANDROMEDA CALYCULATA *nana*.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This neat little variety is a native of North America: it is evergreen, and seldom grows above half a foot from the ground. It flowers with us in the month of March, being one of the earliest shrubby plants that we are acquainted with.

It is quite hardy, and may be increased by layers, thriving best planted in a mixture of peat earth and loam in a border. Care should be taken to place such dwarf plants in situations where they may be seen to advantage. It is thus even in matters of far greater importance, and such as are connected with our highest interests, for (to use the words of an excellent writer,) "Much of the credit and comfort of Christianity is lost in consequence of its professors fixing their aims too low, and not conceiving of their high and holy calling in so elevated and sublime a view as the nature of religion would require, and the word of God would direct."

Epacris rosea.

No. 863.

EPACRIS ROSEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of New Holland. We raised this beautiful plant, with several other species, in 1804, from seeds which were presented to us by our very worthy friend Dr. Sims.

It produces its elegant flowers in the winter and spring, continuing long in perfection. It is a great ornament to the greenhouse, in which it is necessary to preserve it.

It may be increased without much difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat.

Aracyfias calyptrata

No. 864.

AMARYLLIS CALYPTRATA.

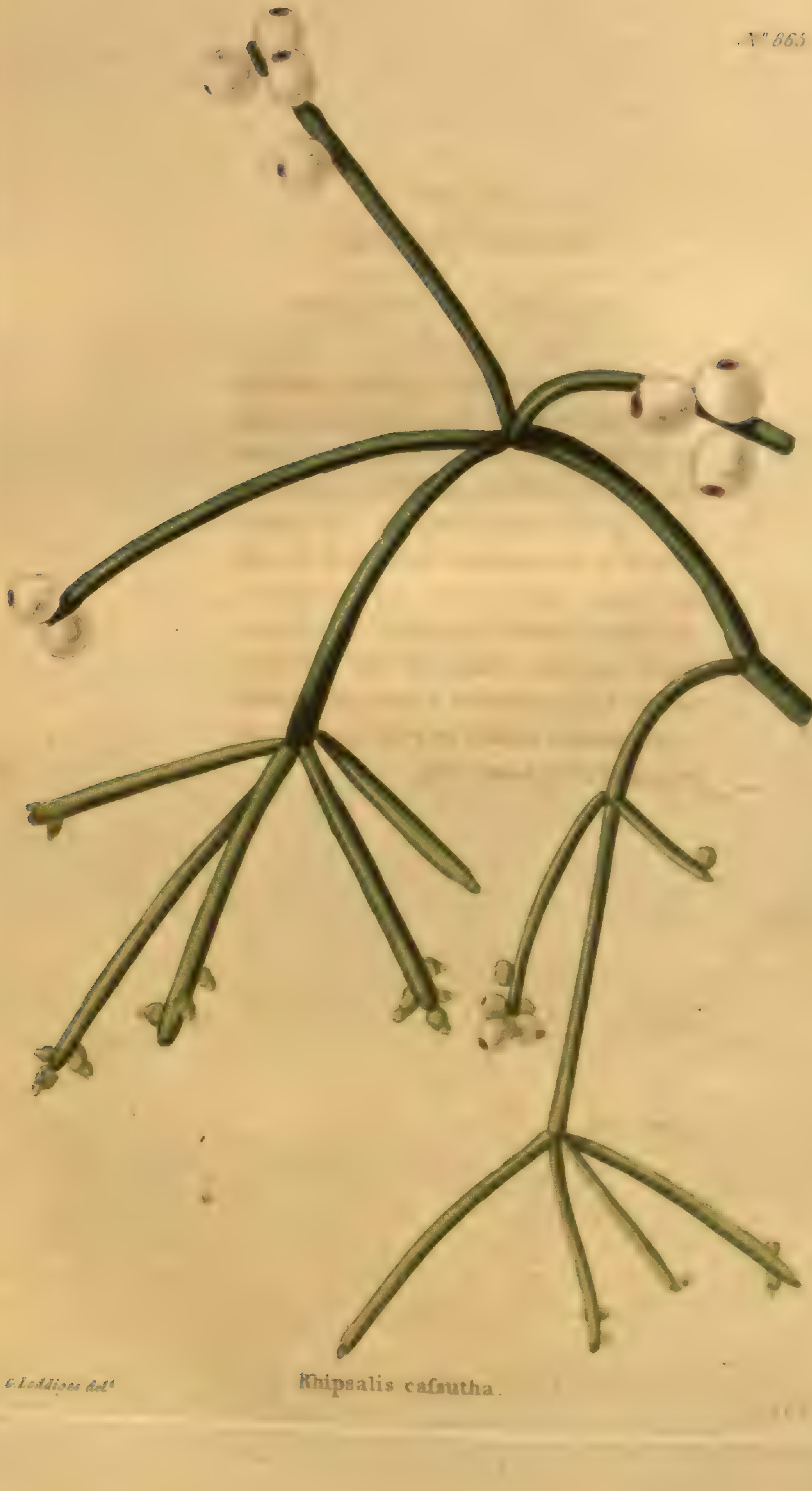
Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was originally received from Brazil by Mr. Griffin, who presented us with our bulb, which flowers every year in March: the flowers are curiously formed, though not by any means so splendid as those of many of this genus.

It it necessary to keep it in the hot-house throughout the year, and it should be potted in sandy loam and peat. It does not appear to yield much increase by offsets, but ripens its seeds occasionally, by which, of course, it may be readily multiplied.

N° 863



G. Loddiges del.

Rhipsalis cafsutha.

No. 865.

RHIPSALIS CASSUTHA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Jamaica, growing on large trees, from which it hangs down sometimes to the length of three or four feet. It was introduced by Miller in 1758, and must be kept in the stove with us. It usually flowers in the autumn, continuing through the winter: the blossoms are very minute, and seem scarcely to open: the berries, which are like those of the Misseltoe, remain long, and make a pretty appearance.

It increases readily by cuttings, and may be kept in dry loamy soil.

G.Loddiges del.

Atragene capensis

No. 866.

ATRAGENE CAPENSIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

This beautiful plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It usually produces a short shrubby stem, and flowers in the early part of the spring.

By some authors it is with good reason classed with the Anemones, to which genus it has great affinity.

It requires a warm greenhouse, and can only be increased by seeds, which are not often produced here, but are frequently obtained from its native country: the soil should be light loam.

Erica melanthera.

Waldheim del.

No. 867.

ERICA MELANTHERA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1802: it is a robust growing kind, and will sometimes attain the height of three feet. The blossoms usually appear at the beginning of the year, and remain a great while in perfection.

It is propagated by cuttings, although not without considerable difficulty. In treatment it requires similar care to the other heaths, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Asplenium palmatum.

v. Loddiges del.t

B.C.sc

No. 868.

ASPLENIUM PALMATUM.

Class.	Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA	*FILICES.*

.....

This is a native of Spain and Portugal, the Azores, Canaries, Madeira, and Barbary: it has been long known, and both Tournefort and Plukenet have represented a leaf of it.

We recollect having it in cultivation above twenty years ago, since which time it has been quite lost in this country; but has lately been re-introduced by the Horticultural Society of London, from whom we received our plant in the autumn of 1823.

It thrives best when preserved in the stove, and should be potted in peat earth and loam, with pieces of pot round the roots. It occasionally admits of increase by dividing the roots.

Saxifraga oppositifolia

No. 869.

SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

.....

Native of the northern parts of Europe and Asia, growing on Alpine rocks. It is found on several of the mountains in Wales and Scotland.

It is perhaps the most beautiful of this extensive genus, and is indeed one of the most cheering and acceptable of plants, being among the very earliest harbingers of spring. Should a few mild days occur, towards the end of February or beginning of March, it is at once transformed from a rusty looking mossy sod into a profuse and brilliant glow of the richest purple. It increases itself plentifully, and is easily cultivated in a small pot in light loam, with a little old morter.

Croton picturatum

No. 870.

CROTON PICTUM.

Class. *MONOECIA*

Order. *MONADELPHIA.*

.....

This is evidently the plant which is figured by Rumphius, vol. iv. 25, differing widely from Rheede's Tab. 61, vol. vi. which is the variegatum, and has been confounded with it by some authors. Our present subject is a native of the Indian islands. Rumphius describes it as the most beautiful plant he had ever beheld. It is much cultivated by the inhabitants for the elegance of its leaves, and is used by them in their marriage ceremonies and rejoicings, as well as at the funerals of young persons.

With us it requires the continued heat of the stove, of which it is a lively ornament. It may be increased by cuttings, and thrives very well in rich loam, with a portion of peat soil.

Soldanella montana.

No. 871.

SOLDANELLA MONTANA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Bohemia, and has been lately introduced into this country. It is larger in all its parts than the alpina: the leaves are much notched at the edges, and the corolla very deeply incised: the stem, which is about three inches in height, has usually three or four flowers. Roemer and Schultes seem correct in referring the S. Alpina major of Clusius, Hist. 1. 308, to this plant; by his description it grows in Austria and Styria, on mountains the tops of which are clad in perpetual snow.

With us it is quite hardy, and best preserved in a small pot in light loam. It may be sparingly increased by separating the roots. It flowers in the month of April.

Soldanella Clusii.

G. Zoddiges. delt.

No. 872.

SOLDANELLA CLUSII.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this beautiful little plant in 1821, from the botanical garden at Schwetzingen. It is a native of the mountains of Bohemia. The leaves are very small, and the flower-stem not above an inch in height, supporting a single blossom: the corolla is ventricose, and its incisions are not deep.

The Soldanella alpina minor of Clusius, Hist. 1. 309, can scarcely be this plant; the leaves resemble, but the stems are three flowered in his figure, and the corollas deeply jagged, in both which circumstances it differs entirely from ours.

It seems to be quite hardy, and may be kept in a pot in light loam, admitting of occasional increase by partition of the roots; this should be performed in spring after flowering, which usually takes place in April.

Marica northiana.

Lodd.ges del.

No. 873.

MARICA NORTHIANA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of Brazil, whence it was brought to Lisbon, and afterwards to England about 1789. It is a fragrant and beautiful flower, of short duration truly, lasting but a part of a day, but the spathes produce a succession of several flowers from each. It must be kept in the stove, and increases itself by offsets, which should be potted in loam and peat.

This elegant plant was named in honour of the late Bishop of Winchester's lady, Mrs. North, who was a most liberal encourager of botany, and possessed a superb collection of rare plants, which were cultivated in a magnificent style at Farnham. We have learned, with deep regret, that these noble objects have been dispersed or destroyed, and the buildings, in which they had flourished for nearly half a century, are said to have been converted into receptacles for fruit and other eatables.

Erica alopecuroides.

No. 874.

ERICA ALOPECUROIDES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. We raised it from seeds about the year 1817. It is a low, bushy growing plant, and produces its flowers in plenty during the autumnal months.

It may be propagated by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse.

Trillium sessile.

No. 875.

TRILLIUM SESSILE.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This singular plant is a native of North America, growing from Pennsylvania to Carolina. Elliott, in his excellent botany of South Carolina and Georgia, observes, that it grows on rich high lands, and is the only species that is found near the sea coast. From a small tuberous root it rises with a single stem two or three inches high, crowned with three leaves, in the centre of which the flower is closely seated: it is produced in April and May: the stalks decay early. It does increase by offsets, but not freely; and thrives in peat earth, and much better in the full ground than in a pot. It is quite hardy.

Epacris purpurascens *rubra.*

Geddiges del!

No. 876.

EPACRIS PURPURASCENS *rubra*.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a very pleasing variety of the Epacris purpurascens, which has been introduced a few years since. In its general growth it is more robust than the original kind, and the flowers are much more coloured.

It is a native of New South Wales, and must be preserved in the greenhouse, with a plentiful allowance of air at all seasons: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Bryophyllum calycinum.

No. 877.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYCINUM.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*TETRAGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Moluccas and of the Isle of France, where it was found by Sonnerat. It grows about four feet high, and flowers in a large terminal panicle. The whole plant possesses curious properties: the calyx, which has the appearance of a small open bladder, is produced first, and the corolla grows out of it a considerable time afterwards: the leaves have the power of producing young plants from the notches at their edges, and this power is not destroyed or lost by cutting or breaking them into pieces. It requires the stove, and should be potted in rich loam.

Our late friend, Dr. Heyne, detected another remarkable property in the leaves; they have a sour taste, resembling sorrel, in the morning, while in the middle of the day they become tasteless, and somewhat bitter towards evening. This change is ascribed by him to the absorption of oxygen during

the night, which is again disengaged by the light of day*. It is a subject deserving of further investigation, and one in which the research cannot fail to afford much pleasure; this is indeed the case in all enquiries into the wonderful works of God, when carried on with a feeling of reverence to their Divine Author: He seems to have ordained that they shall thus afford real delight to those who examine them with the view of glorifying Him.

* Linn. Transactions, vol. xi. 213.

Zieria lanceolata.

No. 878.

ZIERIA LANCEOLATA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of New South Wales; it was introduced in 1803. This genus was named by Sir James Smith in memory of Mr. John Zier, a learned and industrious German botanist who died about the year 1796. Sir J. in Rees's Cyclopædia, following Mr. Brown, justifies the exchanging the usual name of Smithii for lanceolata, as being more expressive.

It is a neat shrub, growing very bushy, and flowering during the spring and summer. It may be propagated with facility by cuttings, which should be potted in a mixture of loam and peat earth, and preserved in a greenhouse in the winter.

Hibbertia grossulariaefolia

No. 879.

HIBBERTIA GROSSULARIÆFOLIA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland: it was first detected near King George's Sound by Mr. Brown, through whose discoveries M. Decandolle has been enabled to publish, in his System, descriptions of nineteen species; of which number three only have as yet been introduced, including our present subject. It is a climbing, or rather, a kind of trailing plant, with shrubby stalks: the flowers being of a most brilliant yellow, form a striking contrast to the dark green leaves.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth and loam. Its flowering season is continued for a long time from the beginning of the spring.

Grevillea sericea.

No. 880.

GREVILLEA SERICEA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New South Wales: it was among some of the first plants which were introduced from that vast country. It is a very desirable plant for the greenhouse, which it adorns during the greater part of the year. In growth it is slender, and not very lofty: the branches are pendulous, and, as well as the under part of the leaves, silky.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil, and moderately watered, especially during the winter season.

Lychnis succica.

No. 881.

LYCHNIS SUECICA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

.....

We received seeds of this plant in the year 1822, from Mr. Carström, of Stockholm, under the name of Lychnis alpina, from which it differs considerably. The stem is round, and nearly a foot in height, and the flowers grow in loose forked bunches: the petals are cloven, and are scarcely the length of the calyx. The root seems to be perennial: it is of course quite hardy, and very ornamental during the months of May and June. It thrives very well in a pot in light loam, and may be increased by separating the roots, or by seeds.

Erica Clava

No. 882.

ERICA FLAVA.

Class. OCTANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

We raised this elegant species about the year 1811, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is upright in its growth, with flexible branches, and flowers during the autumnal months. It requires an airy place in the greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Orobus coccineus.

Roy. del.

No. 883.

OROBUS COCCINEUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

This is a very pretty dwarf species; the leaves are in pairs, and the stalks do not rise quite a foot in height: the flowers are axillary and single, usually not more than two on each stalk.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, the native country of which we are not acquainted with. It flowers in the months of April and May, and seems inclined to ripen its seeds with us, by which we hope to be able to increase it: it thrives in light loamy soil.

Ribes lacustris.

J. Doyle del.

No. 884.

RIBES LACUSTRIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of North America, growing in swamps on the mountains from Canada to Virginia. It is a low bushy shrub, and flowers with us in the month of May, but has not yet produced ripe fruit: this, according to Pursh, is amber coloured or brown.

It is perfectly hardy, and may be increased by layers, which will grow in any good soil.

Azalea sinensis

No. 885.

AZALEA SINENSIS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We received this splendid plant in 1823, from China: it flowered in the month of May last. The blossoms are inodorous; they are exceedingly large, and more of the Rhododendron shape than the Azalea pontica, to which it has no resemblance except in colour.

It is deciduous, and we have little doubt of its becoming naturalized to our climate, as it is probably from the northern provinces of China. We have not yet multiplied it, but expect that it will increase by layers and cuttings. It has hitherto been in the greenhouse, and potted in peat and loam.

The vast empire of China abounds in plants of unknown beauty, as in fact does every part of the globe: new discoveries are daily making, yet immense fields remain unexplored, so that there will always be enough of our blessed Creator's works to excite our feeble powers to admiration and

gratitude. And if it be so in this short and imperfect life, how much more may we expect in the ineffably glorious realms of immortality.

" Great nature then thro' all her different works
Shall be transformed; the earth and those gay skies
Shall be no more the same! a brighter scene
Succeeds, and paradise in all its charms
Renewed, but far the blissful state improved,
And fit for minds to whom the mighty Maker
Shall give the glorious vision of His face,
Unveiled, and smiling with eternal love."

G. Loddiges del.

Primula integrifolia

No. 886.

PRIMULA INTEGRIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Austrian Alps: we first received seeds of it from our excellent friend Baron Sigismund von Zois, of Laybach, in the year 1792, since which time we have had it in constant cultivation. It is a beautiful little plant, flowering in April, but not freely: it increases by offsets, which should be potted in light loam, and kept out of doors all the year without shelter.

Lehmann, in his monograph on this beautiful genus, has figured a remarkable variety, or rather another species, with toothed leaves. Our plant has rarely any vestige of teeth; it does not often produce more than three flowers, although the above-named author mentions that by cultivation it sometimes bears eight or nine.

G.Loddiges del.

Epidendrum anceps.

No. 887.

EPIDENDRUM ANCEPS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

.....

We received this plant from St. Vincent in 1822; it has flowered, and produced seeds with us repeatedly, but we have seldom been able to detect the blossoms in an open state. In every particular it seems to agree with E. anceps of Jacquin, Amer. 138, who describes it as being parasitical on trees, and growing to half a foot, or a little more, in height, having a compressed stalk and a lateral spadix: this arises from his specimen being a second spadix, produced out of the remains of a former one, a circumstance not at all uncommon in many of the Epidendrums.

It may be cultivated like the other species in a vegetable earth, and may occasionally be separated for increase, constantly preserving it in the stove.

Aquilegia canadensis.

No. 888.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

Native of North America: Pursh describes it as growing in crevices of rocks, from Canada to Carolina. It was known to Parkinson, who has represented it in his Theatrum, p. 1367, and says that it was brought from Virginia by Tradescant, and that it flowered a month earlier than any of the garden kinds. Our plants flowered in May. It is a hardy perennial. It blossoms better, however, if sheltered a little from the rough weather, which frequently prevails in the spring months. It may be increased by seeds, which are often perfected in this country, or the roots will admit of occasional division: the soil should be light loam.

Asarum canadense.

No. 889.

ASARUM CANADENSE.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of North America, growing in shady situations from Canada to Carolina. The roots are aromatic, and in some places are called wild ginger. The flowers are curiously formed; with us they come out in May: the stems are short, lying on the ground. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, increasing readily by dividing the roots, and should be planted in light loam.

Gnidia imbricata.

T Boys del.

No. 890.

GNIDIA IMBRICATA.

Class. Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it has lately been introduced: it is a rapid, but weakly growing plant, and probably not very long lived: the flowers, as well as leaves and branches, are villose. The young shoots, which are somewhat pendulous, produce flowers in fours at their ends: their season is in May and June. It must be kept in the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam, with a sparing supply of water.

Thalictrum petaloideum.

No. 891.

THALICTRUM *PETALOIDEUM.*

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the mountains of Dahuria, and other distant parts of the Russian Empire: we raised it from seeds received in 1804 from Mr. Stephan, of Moscow.

Like the rest of this numerous genus, it is perennial and quite hardy: in its growth it is low and spreading, not exceeding a foot in height. It flowers in May and June, and may be increased by separating the roots.

Cytisus purpureus.

No. 892.

CYTISUS PURPUREUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

A native of Carniola: we received it from our valued friend Baron Von Zois, in 1792. It is a beautiful hardy shrub, of low bushy growth, and flowers in the months of May and June, when it is a pleasing ornament to a garden. It flourishes in any good soil, and frequently bears seeds: it may also be increased by layers and cuttings.

Erica stellata.

No. 893.

ERICA STELLATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a bushy thick growing species, having woolly leaves and small flowers arranged in a spreading form like the points of a star: it blooms during the spring months, and requires the airy greenhouse; should be potted in sandy peat, and may be increased by cuttings. It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced about 1806 by the late indefatigable Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, who departed this life in May last, aged 70. His name will not soon be forgotten, for to him this country and the rest of Europe are indebted for the introduction, preservation, and diffusion of more plants, than to any one who ever lived. Unequalled in talent and in energy of mind, his ardour for the profession of which he was such a distinguished ornament, forsook him not during the progress of a mortal disease. It may truly be said that his removal has left a

void which the friends of botany may look around, but must look in vain, for any one to fill up.

How often do similar events remind us all, that the time appointed for each is silently, but not the less inevitably, drawing towards its close! Here, indeed, we have no continuing city: Oh that we might all have Grace to labour therefore, to enter into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Nerium coccineum.

No. 894.

NERIUM COCCINEUM.

Class. PENTANDRIA Order. MONOGYNIA.

.....

We received this plant in 1822 from Dr. Wallich, *of the* Calcutta garden, an establishment which, *under* a liberal system of management, may *become* an invaluable benefit to India, *and to the* world. A botanical garden, while *it is conducted* upon judicious and diffusive *principles*, is capable of becoming the brightest *glory* of a country, but if it once degenerates *into* a mere place *of* close confinement for plants, it sinks *forthwith* into an object of universal derision and contempt.

Our present subject flowered in June 1824: *it is* extremely beautiful.

By the *Hortus* Bengalensis of Dr. Carey, we learn that *it is* a native of Silhet, and was sent to *Calcutta* by R. K. Dick, Esq. in 1805. It is *there* marked as a tree, and noted as flowering *in* April and May.

With us it requires *the stove*, and will probably increase *by cuttings*: the soil should be loam and peat.

Cypripedium pubescens.

No. 895.

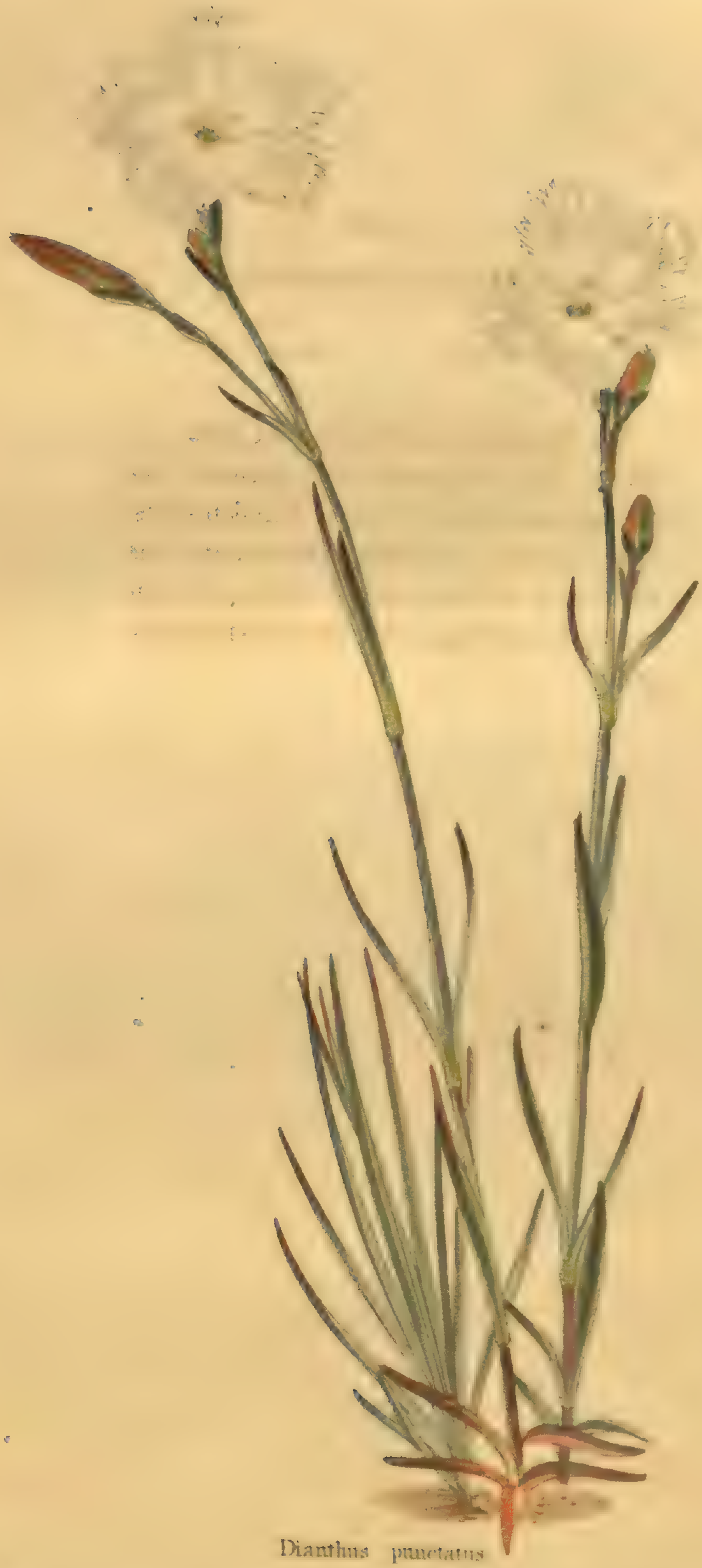
CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

.....

This elegant plant is a native of North *America, and, according* to Dr. Barton, who has figured *it in his* Flora, it grows on the sides of stony *hills, that* are covered with underwood and *small trees,* which admit the sun through *their* leaves and branches to the ground, and *is found from* Delaware to Canada, *becoming more* frequent towards the north.

It flowers with us in May, and is a most delicate and curious plant: it is cultivated *with difficulty* in soil composed of sandy *peat, decayed* sawdust, and loam, in equal portions. *It is* perennial, and requires no protection *from the* cold of winter.



Dianthus punctatus

No. 896.

DIANTHUS PUNCTATUS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

We received this little plant from our friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool: we believe he obtained it from Russian seeds. It is perennial, and hardy, flowering in the beginning of the summer: it may be increased by cuttings, and thrives in any light soil.

Lupinus nootkatensis

C. C. Pedit.

No. 897.

LUPINUS NOOTKATENSIS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of the North West coast of America, and, according to the Kew catalogue, was introduced in 1794. It is a hardy perennial, of great beauty and easy culture, flowering in the summer months, and thriving equally well in a pot or in the ground in any soil. It may be increased by seeds, which generally ripen here.

Monsonia speciosa.

No. 898.

MONSONIA SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*DODECANDRIA.*

.....

This genus was named in memory of Lady Anne Monson, whose taste in botany and other branches of natural history has been much celebrated.

It is a pleasing plant, which flowers in the spring, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It requires to be kept in a warm part of the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings of the root: they should be potted in sandy peat and loam.

Erysimum lanceolatum *minus*

No. 699.

ERYSIMUM LANCEOLATUM *minus.*

Class. *Order.*
TETRADYNAMIA *SILIQUOSA.*

.....

Native of *Switzerland and other Alpine* countries, growing upon *rocks. It* seems more than biennial, and by often separating its roots, may probably be continued. The flowers are produced in the month of May: they are shewy, growing about six inches in height, and are very fragrant.

It is quite hardy, and may be kept in a pot in light loam. The seeds have not been *perfected with us.*

Anemone pratensis.

No. 900.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Northern parts of Europe, growing in dry meadows.

It has pendulous blossoms, of a somewhat dingy hue, which appear in the months of April and May. It may be increased by seeds, which sometimes ripen here, and is perfectly hardy: it should be planted in light loam.

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